

JUD

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
A single voice; and that not past me, but
By learned approbation of the judges. *Shakespeare, H. VIII.*
3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.
How darest your pride,
As in a lifted field to fight your cause,
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,
As knightly rites require, nor judge to try.
A perfect judge will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ.
To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, French; *judico*, Latin.]
1. To pass sentence.
My wrong be upon thee; the Lord judge between thee and me.
Ye judge not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. *2 Chron. xix. 6.*
2. To form or give an opinion.
Bethrew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wife, if I can judge aright.
Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man.
Authors to themselves. *Milton.*
Both what they judge and what they chuse.
If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to judge, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*
Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*
He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to judge of them freely. *Locke.*
3. To discern; to distinguish.
How doth God know? Can he judge through the dark cloud?
Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered?
How properly the Tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's judging. *Addison.*
To JUDGE. *v. a.*
1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.
Chaos shall judge the strife.
Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden.*
2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely.
We shall judge among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies.
Judge not, that ye be not judged.
Let no man judge you in meat or drink.
JUDGE. *n. f.* [*from judge*,] One who forms judgment; or passes sentence.
The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and judges of their judges.
They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill judges of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*
JUDGMENT. *n. f.* [*from judgement*, French.]
1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.
O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is judgment, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*
Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high. *Watts.*
2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.
If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For judgment only doth belong to thee. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
3. The act of exercising judicature.
They gave judgment upon him. *2 Kings xxv. 6.*
When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclosed
In majesty severe,
And sit in judgment on my soul,
O how shall I appear. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. Determination; decision.
Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the judgment is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding.
We shall make a certain judgment what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of.
Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just judgment of things proposed to our inquiry. *Watts.*
5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.
Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition.
Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

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6. Opinion; notion.
I see mens judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my judgment, was as fair as you. *Shakespeare.*
7. Sentence against a criminal.
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stir'd
With agony. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
The chief priests informed me, desiring to have judgment against him. *Acts xxv. 15.*
On Adam last this judgment he pronounc'd. *Milton.*
8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.
The judgment was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. *Rom. v. 16.*
The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel will rise up in judgment against us, and the articles of our faith will be to many articles of accusation. *Tilghson.*
9. Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some particular crime.
This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and judgments: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*
10. Distribution of justice.
The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgment seat. *Acts xviii. 12.*
Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
In judgments between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*
A bold and wise petitioner goes straight to the throne and judgment seat of the monarch. *Arbutnot. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
11. Judiciary laws; statutes.
If ye hearken to these judgments, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deut.*
12. The last doom.
The dreadful judgment day
So dreadful will not be as was his fight. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
JUDICATORY. *n. f.* [*judicio*, Latin.]
1. Distribution of justice.
No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of judicatory, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*
2. Court of justice.
Human judicatories give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Arbutnot.*
JUDICATURE. *n. f.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judicio*, Latin.] Power of distributing justice.
The honour of the judges in their judicature is the king's honour.
If he should bargain for a place of judicature, let him be rejected with shame.
In judicatories to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *Saunders's Sermons.*
JUDICIAL. *adj.* [*judicium*, Latin.]
1. Practised in the distribution of public justice.
What government can be without judicial proceedings?
And what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. Inflicted on as a penalty.
The resistance of those will cause a judicial hardness. *Saunders.*
JUDICIALLY. *adv.* [*from judicial*,] In the forms of legal justice.
It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter judicially to declare. *Grew's Cosmog.*
JUDICIARY. *adj.* [*judiciarius*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Latin.] Passing judgment upon any thing.
Before weight be laid upon notions of judiciary astrologers, the influence of constellations ought, by severe experiments, to be made out.
JUDICIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skillful in any matter or affair.
For your husband,
He's noble, wife, judicious, and best knows
The fits of th' season. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Love hath his feat
In reason, and is judicious. *Milton.*
To each favour meaning we apply,
And palate call judicious. *Milton.*
We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*
JUDICIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from judicious*,] Skillfully; wisely; with just determination.
So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Dryden.*
Longinus

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- Longinus has judiciously preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*
JUG. *n. f.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.
You'd rail upon the hofstels of the house,
Because the bought stone jug and no seal'd quarts. *Shakespeare.*
He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large jug up to the brim. *Swift's Miscel.*
To JUGGLE. *v. n.* [*jouger* or *jongler*, Fr. *jocari*, Lat.]
1. To play tricks by flight of hand; to show false appearances of extraordinary performances.
The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a juggling of the Ethiopian priests. *Digby on Bodies.*
2. To practise artifice or imposture.
Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Is't possible the spells of France should juggle
Men into such strange mockeries? *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,
Disdain'd to flay for friends contents;
Nor juggl'd about settlements. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
JUGGLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*,]
1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An imposture; a deception.
The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*
JUGGLER. *n. f.* [*from juggle*,]
1. One who practises flight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.
They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working forerers that change the mind,
Disguis'd cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like liberties of sin. *Shakespeare.*
I saw a juggler that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought.
Aristus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Cæsius, and a notable juggler.
Fortune-tellers, jugglers, and impostors, do daily delude them.
The juggler which another's sight can show,
But teaches how the world his own may know.
One who is managed by a juggler fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 18.*
What magic makes our money rise,
When dropt into the northern main;
Or do these jugglers cheat us?
2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
O me, you juggler! oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And stol'n my love's heart from him?
I sing no harm
To officer, juggler, or justice of peace. *Donne.*
JUGGLINGLY. *adv.* [*from juggle*,] In a deceptive manner.
JUGULAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.
A gentleman was wounded into the internal jugular, through his neck. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
JUICE. *n. f.* [*jus*, French; *juys*, Dutch.]
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.
If I define wine, I must say, wine is a juice not liquid, or wine is a substance; for juice includes both substance and liquid. *Watts's Legick, p. i.*
Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly juice to cool thirst's rage contain. *Thomson.*
2. The fluid in animal bodies.
Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone.
An animal whose juices are unbound can never be nourish'd; unbound juices can never repair the fluids. *Arbutnot.*
JUICELESS. *adj.* [*from juice*,] Dry; without moisture; without juice.
Divine Providence has spread her table every-where; not with a juiceless green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
When Boreas' spirit blusters fore,
Beware th' inclement heav'n's; now let thy hearth
Crackle with juiceless boughs. *Philips.*
JUICINESS. *n. f.* [*from juice*,] Plenty of juice; succulence.
JUICY. *adj.* [*from juice*,] Moist; full of juice.
Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and juicy substance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Each plant and juicyest gourd will pluck.
The milk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring. *Philips.*
To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]
1. To perch upon any thing: as, birds;

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2. Juking, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.
Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went juking and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*
JUB. *n. f.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.] A plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oblong fleshy fruit, shaped like an olive, including an hard shell divided into cells, each containing an oblong nut or kernel. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Mill.*
JULAP. *n. f.* [*A word of Arabick original; julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.]
Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*
Behold this cordial julap here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt. *Milton.*
If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorifics and cordials expel the venom, and temperate the heat and acrimony by julaps and emulsions. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
JULUS. *n. f.*
1. July flower. See CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER and GILLIFLOWER.
2. Julius, among botanists, denotes those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Miller.*
JULY. *n. f.* [*Julius*, Lat. *juliet*, Fr.] The month anciently called quintilis, or the fifth from March, named July in honour of Julius Cæsar; the seventh month from January.
July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peasbarn.*
JUMART. *n. f.* [*French*,]
Mules and jumarts, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*
To JUMBLE. *v. a.* [*in Chaucer, jembre*, from *combler*, French, *Skinner*.] To mix violently and confusedly together.
Persons and humours may be jumbled and disguised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed. *L'Estrange.*
A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to jumble together passages of scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy scripture. *Locke.*
Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky mains make people wise;
And jumbled words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem.
Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually ordered for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*
How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a jumbled race. *Pope's Dunciad.*
That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental jumbling of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy. *Swift.*
To JUMBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together.
They will all meet and jumble together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*
JUMBLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*,] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.
Had the world been coagulated from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*
What jumble here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift.*
JUMENT. *n. f.* [*jument*, Fr. *jumentum*, Lat.] Beast of burthen.
Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding.
Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and an half by the square. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Here, upon this bank and shelve of time,
We'd jump the life to come. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The herd come jumping by me,
And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*
So have I seen from Severn's brink
A flock of geese jump down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*
Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever jumps the highest succeeds in the office. *Gulliver's Travels.*
2. To